The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1868. NUMBER 84.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

POLITICS.

A formidable stampede is reported to have broken out in Utah. A Mormon Admiral has left the fleet off Lambs to join the revolt, and all the Generals recently banished have returned to take the insurrection. The Queen, who was also sent at Beretta, is Prussia, is returning to the capital, where matters are now considered.

Sir John Young will assume the office of Governor General of Canada in November.

The Imperial Assembly of Prince Augusta Land and the Free Union Hanse are mentioned as likely to succeed the late Bishop of Montreal.

A violent anti-union speech was delivered in the Nova Scotia Legislature on Saturday, by the Speaker of the House. Mr. Howe Scotia is not opposed Dole Canada, he says he will never cease to repudiate and condemn the union.

Gen. Sheridan is now New York, conferring on affairs.

The intimate connection now of the Kickapoo, of the city was reviewed at Cincinnati, on Monday, after being delegated by the Cincinnati Club by course of 30 to 4.

Congress met pursuant to adjournment on the 21st inst., and adjourned again until the 24th. Appointments, or offices otherwise ordered, including the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate further to adjourn the two Houses until November 16th, and from that day until the regular winter session.

In Saturday last a citizens' meeting was held at Mound Terrace, Westchester County, New York, to consider certain municipal measures. After nearly warm given certain ladies claimed the right to vote at tax-papers, but their demand was refused. The women tried to argue the question but the meeting, regardless Chairman raised them out of order.

The bequests of the late Edward A. Stevens amount to $2,000,000. The public school interests are donated to the authorities of Hoboken, and $500,000 for the erection of a third school house.

The colored citizens of New York held a convention in Utica on the 6th and 7th inst.

Hon. B. F. Hopkins, James Sloss and Colonel J. W. Null addressed a successful Republican meeting in Madison, Wis., on the 19th inst.

The prospects for the Illinois State Fair, now being held in Quincy, are very flattering. Large numbers of people are in attendance, and the attractions on exhibition are numerous.

Mr. Isaac Hendricks, of this city, has addressed large meetings of Pekin, Lincoln, Bloomington and Pengelsey, Ill.

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NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Delegates from Trade Societies to all Parts of the United States Assemble in Annual Session at the Fourth Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The National Labor Congress, composed of delegates from trade societies in all parts of the United States, convened at Germania Hall, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning. The attendance is large. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and mottoes appropriate to the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Chicago Trades Assembly, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Hall, of Boston, was appointed Secretary. Mr. H. H. Hallock, of New York, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

After the call for the meeting, an invocation was offered by Rev. Mr. Swing, of this city.

Mr. Ryan then addressed the Congress, and stated that a committee of three be appointed on credentials, and that the Chair be authorized to appoint the committee.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Phelps, of New York, Hall, of Chicago, and Vincent, of Boston.

The reading of the minutes of the convention a year ago was then dispensed with, and the reading of the call for a convention will be largely attended.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings in the Central Ohio Conference.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.

At the Central Ohio Conference to-day, Wm. Nast, the senior of the Conference Missionary Committee, presented the annual report, which was referred to a special committee to report at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Bishop Thomson certified that of the 30 candidates for deacon's orders, 29 had passed the examination, and were recommended for ordination.

The following were then ordained deacons: Wm. Wright, C. Cook, Asa Cooke, R. S. Rust, S. R. Morris, T. H. Williams and Charles Faraday.

The Secretary read the report of the committee on the Book Concern, showing a summary: Receipts of the Book Concern, $1,000,000; expenditures, $1,000,000; balance, $1,000,000. The number of volumes published during the year was 1,000,000. The number of children baptized, 30,000; number of members received on probation, 30,000; number of members, 30,000; probable value, $7,000,000; collected for the support of the ministry, $1,000,000; collected for missionary societies, $100,000; collected for Bible and Tract Societies, $50,000; for Sunday School Union, $50,000; for church extension, $50,000; number of Sunday Schools, 300; number of officers and teachers, 3,000; number of scholars, 30,000; number of volumes in libraries, 20,000.

Bishop Ames then read the appointments of Rev. W. Collier to the position named in the report of the Book Committee.

The report of the Committee on Education was then read, and the appointment of Rev. Mr. Hamilton as teacher of Sunday School Theology in the North-western University was approved.

Mr. Hatter and John M. White, of the Hamilton Free Journal, refused reading Rev. Mr. Hamilton's report, and the latter said he would walk in for fun, as matter, for the benefit of his paper, and that he would not allow anything speech by Mr. Kimball.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton then took the place of Mr. Hatter, and read the report of the Committee on Conferences.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Cochrane, Portsmouth, and Rev. Mr. Lanahan, of Cincinnati, addressed the Conference.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton then read the report of the Committee on Lay Delegations

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning. Its circulation by carriers and mail is over 90,000 copies.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and has nearly 40,000 subscribers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays. Its circulation is over 200,000 copies, and is increasing.

TERMS:

TERMS BY MAIL.

The Daily Tribune, one year.....$12
The Daily Tribune, six months.....6
The Daily Tribune, three months.....3
The Daily Tribune, one month.....1

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year.....$5
The Tri-Weekly Tribune, six months.....2.50

The Weekly Tribune, one year.....$2
The Weekly Tribune, six months.....1

Postage must be paid by subscribers in all cases.

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

Both houses of Congress assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock. As was anticipated, the only business it was found necessary to do was to provide for the week's sustenting in case the presence at Washington should be required. It it to meet again on the 16th of October, and then, unless otherwise ordered, it is to be adjourned by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to the 10th of November, and from that day again, in like same way, to the time of the regular session. This provision for a session, if necessary, will, no doubt, prevent advantage being taken of its absence from the Capitol.

AN AGRARIAN PHILOSOPHER.

Mr. Pendleton's latest dogma is that all taxes are paid by three classes of the community, viz., miners, farmers, and manufacturing operatives. He holds that there is no other source of revenue for the people and government than was the currency in circulation in 1865 or 1866. And this is shown by the extraordinary financial case that has existed at the money centers during the past six months, and by the tendency of the greenbacks to depreciate, as compared with coin, which is gold, produce or real estate. If the purchasing power of the greenbacks is less now than in 1865, as the *Times* asserts, it simply proves that there volumes of them afloat than the business of the country requires, and that fact is established by the other fact that they are only worth a certain number of what they purport to be. Now, Pendleton's proposition is that the greenbacks shall draw six per cent compound interest and payable in three years. If Congress should enact that the greenbacks shall draw six per cent compound interest they will disappear within three months, leaving only bank notes in circulation. A six per cent compound interest note is not in any proper or financial sense "currency," but is a bond.

It is utterly absurd to assert that because six per cent compound interest notes, payable at their date, did not depreciate in values, or inflate the circulation, therefore five hundred millions of notes, bearing no interest, and payable at no time, can be added to the present circulation without depreciating it; and only a charlatan or ignoramus will affirm that it would.

Lastly. In the year 1865 the government was receiving, hoarding and paying out astounding sums of money. Its disbursements amounted to three or four millions a day during the whole year. The government disbursements of money continued very heavy throughout 1866 and part of 1867. But now, in 1868, the government's annual income has fallen off vastly. The taxes paid in currency have been cut down more than one-half. The government is no longer a borrower of money. It has ceased to be a purchaser of the wants of his fellowmen, and exhaustive his services in a single direction for the services in all other directions. This is radical in the extreme, and the closing of long. To say that one form of labor is useful but not productive is as great an absurdity as to say that another form is productive but not useful. All terms are distinct to meeting the wants of man, and, so far as they connect and supply those wants, they are productive. There are no truths more self evident in political economy. They are so elementary that we should hesitate to reprint them from the text books of science if they were not constantly ignored by prominent leaders of the Democratic party, in his public utterances.

The apparent object of Mr. Pendleton is to create animosity between different classes in the community, by persuading one class that they are doing all the work and paying all the taxes, while the others are needlessly reaping the benefits of labor and enjoying what the former have earned. The idea is dangerous heresy. Its logical consequence is a terrible division of the people into classes, and the setting of people in the country who have something to anger, thank Heaven, than of those who have nothing. What Democracy comes to engage in such a war as this? Does it hope power in any single State or county in the Union.

MOAR INFLATION.

A Copperhead paper which has assumed the duty of enlightening the people of Illinois on the subject of finances, prints a column of twaddle, of which the following is the essence:

> Let the Government borrow the money that is required to meet the expenses of the war, and issue bonds therefor, bearing interest, and payable at a time fixed in the future. Then let the Government issue greenbacks to the amount of the bonds, and deposit them with the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid out as the bonds are redeemed. The greenbacks would be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the bonds. The bonds would be taken by the banks and bankers, and by capitalists generally, as investments. In a few weeks at most they would be all taken, and the greenbacks would be returned to the Treasury. The bonds would then be worth par in coin, and would be held as investments. In a few weeks at most they would be all taken, and the greenbacks would be returned to the Treasury. The bonds would then be worth par in coin, and would be held as investments. In a few weeks at most they would be all taken, and the greenbacks would be returned to the Treasury. The bonds would then be worth par in coin, and would be held as investments. In a few weeks at most they would be all taken, and the greenbacks would be returned to the Treasury. The bonds would then be worth par in coin, and would be held as investments. In a few weeks at most they would be all taken, and the greenbacks would be returned to the Treasury. The bonds would then be worth par in coin, and would be held as investments.

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LAW RECORD.

The Cook County Circuit Court Again in Session.

False Imprisonment—A Case of Kicking Interesting Law Questions.

The Constitutionality of the Tax Per Cent Insurance Tax to be Tested.

A Burglar Sent to the Penitentiary for Three Years.

The Blatchford Ditch Bonds.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.
Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.
Present, Chief Justice Breese and Associate Justices Lawrence and P. H. Walker.
Argument resumed and concluded.
Walker vs. Walker; error to Cook; Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree.
Motion denied. Cause confirmed.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Dougherty; error to Cook; Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment.
Motion denied. Cause confirmed.
Argument ordered for appellant on briefs to be filed.
Argument for appellee on briefs to be submitted by both parties on briefs to be submitted by appellee on briefs to be submitted by appellant on briefs to be submitted by appellant on briefs to be submitted by appellant

THE COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Paving Kankakee Avenue—Boating of Dock Property.

A Request from the Washington Street Tunnel Contractors.

The New Bridewell Plans—The Building to Cost $219,000.

Court House Extension.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last night, His Honor the Mayor in the chair. Present, Ald. Kaiserkorber, Dixon, Donohue, Winkler, Rehm, Calkins, Raber, Sheridan, Gulick, Keeley, Macalister, Hildreth, Cumbelay, Gallagher, Woodard, Salisbury, Haldane, Russell, R. F. Russell, Cassidman, Buehler, Ryan, Schmidt, Schmitz, Berger, Blackbury, Cuddy.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

The petition of the engineers of the city of Chicago, and of the passage of an order compelling all persons acting as engineers to pass an examination, was presented to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The petitions of Christian Hauerpeis, John Ahrens and Kent Aholdrich for free peddlers' license, were referred to the Mayor with power to act.

The petition of T. W. Barclay for the privilege of laying a railroad track across Twenty-second street, near Morgan, to connect his planing mill with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The petition of A. Hellmann for a free license to sell goods on the Commons, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The petition of numerous persons whose bids for street cleaning were not accepted, charging that the Board of Re lth had arranged for the job back and the contract to the Committee on Health.

The petition of property holders on Griswold street between Polk and Taylor, protesting against the opening of the street to the south branch, between Lake and Fourth, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

The petition of certain persons asking the opening of Sixth avenue, from Polk to Harrison street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

An appeal for aid for the Red River sufferers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

An invitation to participate in the Commercial Convention, was referred to the Mayor.

A petition that express wagons not drawn by horses be prohibited from the streets of the city, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

The petition of residents on Henry street, for a sidewalk and watering cast to entire avenue, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division.

THE TAX LEVY.

On motion, the communication from the Board of Public Works relative to the tax levy for laying a railroad track across Twenty-second street, near Morgan, to connect his planing mill with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The petition of A. Hellmann for a free license to sell goods on the Commons, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The petition of property-owners in Stock for the improvement of Kankakee avenue, by the laying of an oiby therein, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The ordinances, certificates and proceedings in relation to the passage of an order providing for an ordinance providing for paying that street by special assessment, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

The petition of John Kennedy for compensation for damage sustained by his back and horses falling in a hole on Lincoln avenue, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of numerous persons whose bids for street cleaning were not accepted, charging that the Board of Re lth had arranged for the job back and the contract to the Committee on Health